

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XVIII, No. 352

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

February 14, 1992

In this issue:

Around The Nation: A coast-to-coast roundup of police news. **Pages 2, 3.**

After holding hearings around the country, the NAACP is preparing a report on police-community relations problems. **Page 3.**

Concerned about health issues, another police department exercises caution on traffic radar devices. **Page 3.**

Police agencies offer cash for tips to put a dent in car-theft rates. **Page 3.**

People & Places: Ex-NSA president, under a cloud, kills self; chief reverses his obscenity stance; homecoming for new Tampa chief. **Page 4.**

Federal File: A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level. **Page 5.**

Burden's Beat: Remembering Frank Carrington, a friend to crime victims and law enforcement. **Page 5.**

California labor dispute triggers a one-day bout of "blue flu." **Page 5.**

The FBI shifts resources from counterespionage to violent crime on the home front. **Page 6.**

Investigation ties Crips street gang to Medellin cocaine cartel. **Page 6.**

Court tells sheriff to shut down his in-house crack-making operation. **Page 6.**
Minnesota court says crack penalties are biased. **Page 6.**
The NYPD's top corruption watchdog barks at signs of trouble in a special narcotics unit. **Page 7.**

Forum: Two promising concepts in trouble: accreditation and community-oriented policing. **Page 8.**
Criminal Justice Library: Two new works for your bookshelf. **Page 9.**
Upcoming Events: Workshops and conferences of interest. **Page 11.**

The L.A. of the East?

Blue-ribbon panel urges sweeping overhaul of Boston PD to rescue "adrift" police force; Mayor stands by his Commissioner

Just days after the Jan. 14 release of a scathing report critical of the Boston Police Department, Commissioner Francis M. Roache hired New York Transit Police Chief William Bratton as his second in command, announced the formation of a "community appeals board" to field residents' complaints of police misconduct, and took steps to revamp the department's internal affairs unit.

It appears, however, that Mayor Raymond Flynn will not follow through on one of the chief recommendations made by the Boston Police Department Management Review Committee: the one that called for the ouster of Roache when his term expires in April.

A mayoral spokesman who declined to be identified told LEN he could neither confirm nor deny speculation about the future of Roache, who is a boyhood friend of Flynn and who was appointed by the Mayor in 1985 to lead the 2,014-officer agency. When asked by a reporter on Jan. 17 whether he would reappoint Roache, Flynn replied: "I intend to. If he's willing to serve, he's my man."

Roache's steps to "embrace" the recommendations of the Management Review Committee rankled the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, which immediately challenged the appointment of Bratton, a former Boston police lieutenant, by petitioning Suffolk Superior Court Judge John O'Briene for an injunction to prevent Bratton from taking the post. The union contended

that state law forbids the reappointment to the police force of anyone who had been off a Civil Service job list for more than five years if a "live" Civil Service promotional list still exists.

Bratton had resigned from the Police Department in 1985 to become Superintendent of the Massachusetts

to hear the merits of the union's argument, he added.

In an interview prior to his swearing-in, Bratton told LEN that his Civil Service status had been reinstated while he was with the Metropolitan District Commission police. He left that department 22 months ago to become Transit

Police chief in New York. "The language reads five years, but effectively, I've only been gone 22 months from the Civil Service system. [The union's] argument is really moot," he said.

BPPA president Murray said the union will also mount a legal challenge against the community appeals board, once all of its seven members — who are to include both police officers and civilians — have been named. At press time, the appointments of only two members had been announced — Frank Jones, the city's Commissioner of Real Property, and retired Boston police Supt. Jack Barry.

McGee said the union's challenge will be based on the 1962 statute under which the Police Department is organized, which prohibits civilian review of police actions. Roache has said that the board will be only an advisory panel that will not have the authority to de-

"The... leadership has failed to harness and properly channel [the] talent, abilities and resources available to it."

Metropolitan District Commission Police. [See sidebar, Page 7.]

BPPA president Don Murray charged that Bratton was a union-buster who forced the unpopular switch from two-officer to one-officer patrol cars. "As far as we're concerned, he's no good," Murray said.

"The name of William Bratton does not appear on a suitable, eligible list," Murray said in an interview with LEN. "How does he walk back on again?"

At Jan. 28 hearing, O'Brien refused to bar Bratton's appointment, and Bratton was sworn in Feb. 3 as Superintendent-in-Chief in charge of day-to-day police operations. But BPPA attorney Frank McGee said that the union's battle against Bratton's appointment is not over. The city has 20 days to answer the union's claim, and McGee said he will file a motion for summary judgment of the law. Another judge will be assigned

Police chief in New York. "The language reads five years, but effectively, I've only been gone 22 months from the Civil Service system. [The union's] argument is really moot," he said.

BPPA president Murray said the union will also mount a legal challenge against the community appeals board, once all of its seven members — who are to include both police officers and civilians — have been named. At press time, the appointments of only two members had been announced — Frank Jones, the city's Commissioner of Real Property, and retired Boston police Supt. Jack Barry.

McGee said the union's challenge will be based on the 1962 statute under which the Police Department is organized, which prohibits civilian review of police actions. Roache has said that the board will be only an advisory panel that will not have the authority to de-

McGee said the union will file a second claim with the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, "alleging that the board constitutes a substantial change in the conditions of employment and may not be unilaterally imposed, and is in fact, a mandatory subject of collective bargaining."

"We'll have some fun with that. It will be a very long, hot summer," Murray said.

Roache's announcement about the board also angered his old friend, City Councilman Albert (Dapper) O'Neill who criticized the Commissioner and publicly disavowed their friendship. "I don't admire what you did today and our friendship is over," said O'Neill at a news conference. "I still respect you, sir," Roache replied as O'Neill stormed out of the meeting.

The new Bureau of Internal Investigations announced by Roache on Jan. 17 will be headed by Police Supt. Ann Marie Doherty. The new bureau will oversee civilian complaints of misconduct and corruption, and Doherty said her first goal would be to "restore public confidence about how complaints are heard by the Police Department."

She added that she hopes to provide retraining for officers who have had civil complaints filed against them.

The Management Review Committee, chaired by prominent Boston attorney James D. St. Clair, was empaneled by Roache in May after several incidents raised concerns that the Police

Continued on Page 7

New Jersey weighs "pay-as-you-go" plan for trainees at police academies

New Jersey law enforcement officials are studying a plan that would require trainees to pay their own tuition at state-run police academies before they are hired by local departments.

The Police Training Commission (PTC) is "reviewing a suggestion that it consider an alternative route" in the way police officers are trained and hired in New Jersey, according to Wayne Fischer, deputy director of the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, which oversees the commission. Fischer cautioned, however, that the pro-

posal is only part of a feasibility study now underway that is examining possible revisions to the state's peace officer training program, and that no final decisions have been made.

The tuition proposal "is only one component of what's being studied right now by the Police Training Commission," Fischer told LEN, adding that a PTC subcommittee looking into the issue is expected to submit a report to the commission in April. "I don't anticipate [the report] will be the final word. I think we're still months away from any final commission action."

Piscataway Police Chief Pasquale LaRocca recommended the plan to the commission late last year. "It's an idea that's time has finally come for New Jersey," LaRocca told The Newark Star-Ledger. LaRocca said that municipalities would save thousands of dollars per officer if applicants were required to pay for their training tuition expenses. The plan would also allow police departments to choose officers from a qualified pool of applicants, he said, and allow for a more uniform system of police training that would give applicants "equal footing" for job openings.

Currently, men and women apply directly to departments to become po-

lice officers. If they meet the agency's criteria, they are hired and trained in agency procedures, and are then paid to attend a county police academy or the State Police Academy in Sea Girt.

LaRocca said that taxpayers in his jurisdiction could save between \$18,000 and \$20,000 per officer if a pay-as-you-go plan were to be implemented. Other municipalities attempt to circumvent the training costs by hiring people with previous police experience who have already been trained and certified.

Because requirements vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, applicants with college degrees are sometimes pitted against those with high school diplomas, LaRocca pointed out. "Some hiring methods now used often discourage minorities from applying for law enforcement jobs," he told The Star-Ledger.

But Lorraine Kulick, executive director of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police, said that while LaRocca's idea "has its strengths," it could shut out low-income people from applying for police jobs unless scholarship or financial aid programs were available. Kulick said municipalities might find the proposal attractive because it would save tax dollars.

"The state and the association are certainly interested and curious about Chief LaRocca's recommendation," she said. "If the feasibility study is favorable, the next step would be to test it on a limited basis and review the outcome."

Ed Nowicki, president of the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers (ASLET), told LEN he was unaware of any similar programs in existence in any other states. In Wisconsin, where ASLET is based, and Minnesota, a pre-service training program allows applicants with 60 college credits or higher who pass entrance evaluations and background checks to attend police academies if slots are available. Those trainees pay their own tuition, he said. Once they complete academy training, they become eligible for certification. "They become a more attractive applicant to a department if they already have their training in," he said.

But Nowicki said a program like that being considered in New Jersey could also have a "negative side" because of the financial burdens imposed on people who want to pursue law enforcement careers. "You might reduce the pool of qualified applicants," he observed.

What They Are Saying:

"We'll have some fun with that. It will be a very long, hot summer."

— Don Murray, president of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, looking ahead to the union's planned legal challenges to a new Community Appeals Board set up by the Police Department. (1:5)

Around the Nation

Northeast



DELAWARE—Corrections officials have ordered Gander Hill prison inmates to live three to a cell because the jail — built for 350 prisoners — now holds 850.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The District of Columbia set another homicide record in 1991, with 487 murders, four more than were reported in 1990.

City Councilwoman Charlene Drew Jarvis has introduced a bill that would make fleeing from police a felony in incidents that result in death, serious injury or property damage. Seven chases by police last year resulted in the deaths of bystanders.

MARYLAND—The state's prison population set a record of 18,770 last year, with about 70 percent of the inmates serving time on drug-related convictions, officials said.

The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has sent letters warning 2,800 gun dealers to obey Federal laws on selling handguns, after a disclosure that State Police were basing denials only on terms set by state law. The definition of disqualifying criminal convictions is broader under Federal statutes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mike DeVito, 31, was arraigned last month on capital murder charges in the death of Brookline police officer Robert Pichette. Pichette was shot as he attempted to arrest DeVito on DUI charges.

NEW YORK—The number of New York City children who were killed as a result of child abuse jumped from 14 in 1989 to 33 in 1990, according to an outside review panel, and preliminary figures for 1991 show between 30 and 35 such deaths. A number of the victims were known to city caseworkers prior to their deaths.

The New York Police Department and two unions reached an agreement last month that will expedite transfers among the three city police agencies. The Transit and Housing police unions had filed suit against Police Commissioner Lee Brown who they accused of stalling the transfers.

Hilario Serrano, 29, an off-duty New York City policeman, was killed in a robbery attempt in his mother's Bronx apartment building on Jan. 31. Two suspects, Radame Feliciano and Charles Martinez, charged with second-degree murder.

The New York Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association reached a tentative settlement last month that will equalize pension benefits with those received by city police officers. In exchange, the union will make a number of monetary concessions.

The New York Police Department is considering a plan to deploy as many as 1,800 officers of its Community Patrol Officer Program on bicycles so they can respond faster to crime scenes.

Some drug smugglers — some with

enough narcotics to get them sent to prison for life in New York — are being released with only a fine by Customs agents at Kennedy Airport, New York Newsday reported last month. The suspects are being released because local law enforcement isn't handling the cases, said John Lenihan, assistant area director of the Customs Service.

Rochester police are wondering whether yet another serial killer is preying on local prostitutes. In the past year, five prostitutes have been slain in the Rochester area, all in their mid- to late-20's and early 30's. All were found nude or partially clothed and four had cords wrapped around their necks. Last year, Arthur Shawcross was convicted and sentenced to 250 years in prison for the slayings of 10 Rochester-area prostitutes from 1988 to 1990.

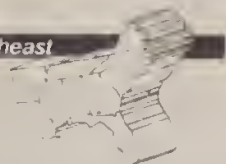
PENNSYLVANIA—James Clark, former deputy police commissioner in Philadelphia, became the Police Chief in Chester on Jan. 6.

RHODE ISLAND—An internal probe has concluded that three white Providence police officers did not use excessive force when they arrested a black teen in an incident that was videotaped. The tape showed the officers hitting R.J. Hill, 19, with nightsticks and shoving him onto a car hood.

VERMONT—The number of arson cases statewide rose by 70 percent in 1991, and officials blamed the state's sagging economy as one cause for the increase. In 1991, 173 arsons were reported, compared to 119 reported in 1990. State fire investigators added that 39 arson arrests were made in 1991.

Milton Police Chief James Lyons resigned on Christmas Day after seven years as chief.

Southeast



ALABAMA—Public Safety Commissioner Jan Cook has proposed adding drug-sniffing dogs to a truck safety enforcement program, at a start-up cost of \$10,000.

FLORIDA—Three men were charged with murder and obstruction of justice in the booby-trap death of Florida Highway Patrol trooper James Fulford, who was killed Feb. 1 when a gift-wrapped microwave oven filled with explosives detonated as he removed it from the trunk of a rented car. Fulford died instantly in the blast, which occurred after he stopped the vehicle for speeding near Tallahassee. Court documents say that two of the men were paid \$200 to deliver a package to a former business associate.

Copies of a photograph of Manatee County Sheriff Charlie Wells, in which he appears nude from the waist down, are being circulated all over the county just as Wells embarks on a re-election campaign. "This is Watergate-type stuff," Wells said of the photo, which was taken by his wife as a practical joke in 1984. The camera and film were subsequently stolen, he said, and he received an anonymous call from a

man in August who threatened to circulate the photo unless Wells paid \$100,000, withdrew from the November election and settled a lawsuit against sheriff's deputies.

Dexter W. Lehtinen, the acting U.S. Attorney for South Florida who held the post for nearly four years without Senate confirmation, resigned Jan. 13 to "pursue other endeavors."

Veteran Florida Marine Patrol officer Roy Rickman was convicted last month of helping drug traffickers smuggle 500 pounds of cocaine into Manatee County.

A four-county program to track down multiple DUI offenders in central Florida was canceled last month when computers printed out 21,000 names.

The state Supreme Court ruled last month that career criminals cannot be given stiffer sentences just because they committed new crimes a short time after being released from jail.

GEORGIA—The new state prison at Davisboro began accepting prisoners last month, six months before its scheduled opening. It opened one of its five 192-bed units Jan. 27.

LOUISIANA—Governor Edwin Edwards said he will propose a beefed-up undercover police force that will use violence if necessary to stop New Orleans' spiraling crime rate, which included a record 346 homicides in 1991.

NORTH CAROLINA—Children as young as 11 have been arrested recently in cities across the state for selling drugs, according to police. The average age range is 14-19, but children as young as 10 have been arrested in Charlotte, and police expect the problem to get worse.

VIRGINIA—Pratt Mayor Gary Fields suspended the town's two-man police force for three days without pay last month because the police chief disobeyed a staffing order. County deputies covered the town during the suspensions.

A state court jury in Virginia Beach has ordered a gun store to pay \$100,000 to the family of a teacher who was shot to death by a student. The Jan. 16 verdict was the first in the nation that held a gun store liable for allowing a "straw purchase" — one in which a gun is sold illegally through a third party, according to the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence. The family of Karen H. Farley asserted that a 40-year-old cousin had bought the 9mm. pistol illegally for 16-year-old Nicholas Elliott at the store. Elliott killed Farley and wounded another teacher in December 1988.

Midwest



ILLINOIS—Chicago logged 922 homicides in 1991, 43 short of its record set in 1974. However, the city did set a record for per-capita murder rate. The figure stands at 33 per 100,000 as compared to 30.4 per 100,000 in 1974.

INDIANA—The Merrillville Police Commission plans to ask the FBI to

probe charges that Police Chief Donald Markle used racial slurs against blacks. Markle, who is on a paid leave, requested the probe, saying the report about his remarks was inaccurate.

KENTUCKY—Anderson County Coroner Wilmer Gash was indicted on drug charges last month. State police, acting on a tip, searched Gash's home and funeral parlor on Jan. 3 and found a glass vial containing possible cocaine residue and a razor blade.

MICHIGAN—Police blame cocaine addicts for a near tripling in the number of bank robberies in Detroit in 1991. The number of banks robbed rose from 34 to 93 in 1991, with the average theft netting \$2,500.

OHIO—Youngstown school officials will randomly employ metal detectors to reduce the number of weapons brought to schools. Twelve weapons, including handguns, have been seized since September.

A \$200-million Federal prison will be built near Lisbon, it was announced last month. The four-building complex will house 3,000 inmates and employ 1,000 people.

A crackdown on the drug trade on Cincinnati-area highways scheduled for this month is funded by a \$96,000 Federal grant. "Operation Intercept" is to involve 30 local police agencies and the state Highway Patrol. It will target I-75, the major Detroit-Dayton-Florida drug corridor.

A task force of 12 detectives has been formed in Cleveland to probe the slayings of four Arab-American grocers since September.

WEST VIRGINIA—A 670-pound man, sentenced to home confinement after his conviction on a drug charge, was freed on bond because Charles Town authorities could not find an electronic monitoring device big enough for him to wear around his ankle.

State authorities have ruled that a writer who was investigating reports of a Government conspiracy committed suicide. Joseph D. Casolaro was found dead in a Martinsburg hotel room with his wrists slashed. An initial probe ruled that Casolaro's death was the result of suicide, but a second probe was launched after relatives and colleagues expressed doubt about the findings. Casolaro had been working on a book about charges that the Justice Department had stolen a computer program developed by the bankrupt Inslaw Inc.

WISCONSIN—A poll by The Milwaukee Journal reports that 92 percent of residents surveyed say crime worsened in the city last year and 68 percent did not believe crime would decrease in 1992. Nearly 50 percent said that race relations had worsened.

Plains States



IOWA—Arnold Hood, 33, was charged with three counts of solicitation to commit a felony for persuading three teens, ages 14 to 16, to burn crosses

in Dubuque on Dec. 7. The cross-burnings were among 10 reported in 1991 after the predominantly white city launched an effort to attract minority families to the area.

Des Moines police were placed on alert last month because callers to an inner-city radio station threatened retaliation for the beating of Larry Milton, a black man, by three white police officers Dec. 28.

KANSAS—The Legislature's judiciary committees began hearings last month on proposals to increase sentences for violent, sex or drug-related crimes and decrease penalties for crimes such as burglaries and bad checks.

Security store managers in Wichita say increases in burglary reports have increased demand for alarm systems. A nationwide study in 1990 shows that 10 percent of all homes have the alarms, up from 5 percent in 1980.

MISSOURI—Gov. John Ashcroft said last month that laws banning weapons in schools should be extended to school grounds and buses. He cited a survey that showed 21 percent of 25,000 eighth-graders in 1,000 schools surveyed nationwide had seen weapons at school in 1990. St. Louis city officials, citing a 47.3 percent increase in the city's homicide rate last year, announced a pilot project in which police will walk beats near schools to fight violent crime.

MONTANA—Billings Police Chief Oran Peck said on Jan. 16 he would resign in April in what The Billings Gazette said is a dispute with City Administrator Alan Tandy over the choice of an assistant chief. Tandy named Lieut. Dave Ward as assistant chief bypassing Peck's choice, Capt. John Hall.

The state Supreme Court ruled last month that anonymous tips to law enforcement agencies must be checked out before they can be used to obtain search warrants. Evidence in a Missoula County drug search resulting from a Crime Stoppers tip was thrown out as a result of the ruling.

SOUTH DAKOTA—The state's first community-based corrections facility began receiving inmates Jan. 13. The privately owned Community Alternative of Black Hills, located in Rapid City, will house up to 50 low-risk criminals such as drunken drivers.

Southwest



COLORADO—Denver police say a Federal judge's ruling giving the Ku Klux Klan the right to demonstrate helped set the stage for a melee between white supremacists and thousands of anti-Klan demonstrators on Martin Luther King Day. As the Klan supporters ended their rally, protesters pelted them with rocks and snowballs before turning on police.

OKLAHOMA—Highway Patrol officers found \$1.18 million in cash in a van they stopped for speeding last



month. Two people inside the van were held on a complaint of receiving money for drug transactions.

TEXAS — Dallas Police Chief William Rathburn said he would seek outside assistance from police experts to correct possible flaws in the Police Department's drug raid tactics, after the second officer in just over a month was killed by police gunfire on Jan. 22. A 12-gauge shotgun blast hit three-year veteran Harold Hammons in the neck during a raid at an apartment. Det. Lawrence Bromley was fatally shot by fellow officers while attempting an undercover drug buy on Dec. 11.

Presidio County Sheriff Richard Thompson was indicted Jan. 9 on Federal drug charges and has been suspended without pay pending a trial.

Drugs, guns and alcohol are to blame for many of the 501 homicides reported in Dallas last year, police said. Police solved 66 percent of last year's cases.

UTAH — Salt Lake City officials are looking for 23 former county jail inmates who are entitled to cash awards from a civil rights judgment. Fourteen inmates have been located and given up to \$700 each because they were forced to sleep on the floor and share a single toilet during a 10-month period in 1989.

Washington County's enhanced 911 dispatch system went on line late in December, funded partially by a 50-cent surcharge on phone bills and a 25-cent-per-month fee to county residents.



ALASKA — The American Civil Liberties Union has threatened to file suit if State Police troopers don't discontinue a sobriety checkpoint program. The ACLU says the roadblocks violate privacy rights and may lead to illegal searches and seizures.

CALIFORNIA — A man who led authorities on a 300-mile chase before he ran out of gas was shot to death by California Highway Patrol officers as he leveled a sawed-off shotgun at them on Jan. 3. The driver, tentatively identified as Darren Michael Strol, 22, allegedly killed a man he had lured to a roadside by displaying a help sign in his disabled car near Los Banos, about 100 miles southeast of San Francisco. The assailant stole the victim's car and led police on a chase that ended in Westminster, just south of Los Angeles.

Sutter County Sheriff Art Brandwood said his getting 59 percent of the vote in a Jan. 14 recall election is a vote of confidence in his policy that limits concealed weapons permits. Brandwood made the permits harder to get because the county of 65,000 has 1,350 existing gun permits — the highest per capita rate in the state.

A Los Angeles police officer was charged with raping four women while on patrol and shooting a fifth woman in the leg when she fled from him during an off-duty encounter. Eight-year po-

lice veteran Garnier Beasley was arrested Jan. 14 in connection with the incidents, which occurred from May to September 1991. Prosecutors believe there are more victims and urged them to come forward.

A Riverside County employee paroled after serving nearly 10 years in prison for killing his infant daughter was charged Jan. 14 with the murders of two women, in what police say is the first major break in the serial slayings of 19 prostitutes since 1986. William L. Suff, 41, was arrested during a routine traffic stop.

A San Fernando ordinance that bars active members of street gangs with recent histories of violence from entering a local park has allowed neighborhood residents to reclaim the facility, officials say.

HAWAII — Legislators are considering a law requiring that ignition interlock devices be placed on the cars of convicted drunken drivers. The device would prevent the car from starting if it detects alcohol on a driver's breath.

A raid on a volcanic cave equipped with lights, intercoms and irrigation systems uncovered a subterranean marijuana garden with an estimated \$1 million in plants and \$10,000 in cash, drug agents said last month.

The Honolulu City Council wants Police Chief Michael Nakamura to account for jail procedures following the in-custody deaths of four people in the last eight months. Police are considering pulling officers off street patrols to supervise inmates, after two jail suicides occurred in one week in January.

NEVADA — Bank robbers struck Las Vegas banks an average of twice a week in 1991, the FBI reported. Bandits held up 101 banks in Clark County in 1991, compared to 56 in 1990.

James Weller, the FBI's special agent in charge of the Las Vegas field office, has been chosen to head the state Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, replacing James Teglia, who quit last month amid a flap over a letter to businesses soliciting door-prize gifts for a department Christmas party.

Clark County authorities have ruled that victims of spousal abuse can no longer drop charges because of reconciliation or intimidation. Police reported 30,000 calls involving domestic disputes last year.

OREGON — Multnomah County authorities say more people are buying handguns but fewer of them are seeking permits to carry them. The number of residents buying handguns rose from 769 in 1990 to 1,119 last year.

WASHINGTON — The state Supreme Court has upheld the State Patrol's right to require job applicants to submit to lie-detector tests.

Russ Martin, the police chief of the Western Washington University in Bellingham, resigned last month after informing officials of his Dec. 30 arrest for shoplifting a pack of cigarettes. Martin called the incident a "stupid mistake" and charges against him are expected to be dropped.

NAACP hearings paint picture of community relations ills

A series of hearings on police-community relations in several U.S. cities, organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), has revealed "consistent themes and problems" that an NAACP official said will be highlighted in a report due out within the year.

Jack W. Gravelly, the NAACP official who coordinated and chaired the hearings, declined to elaborate on issues or complaints most often voiced by those testifying at the hearings. But he indicated the data gleaned from the hearings will be compiled in a report that will highlight the concerns and offer solutions aimed at improving police-community relations, particularly in minority communities.

"The feedback we've been getting has been diverse, interesting, some of it repugnant, some of it good.... But there are some consistent themes that we have seen building throughout these hearings. You can hear the same thing in Houston that you hear in L.A. You can hear the same thing in Norfolk that you hear in Indianapolis. There seem to be some consistent themes and consistent problems," said Gravelly.

The first NAACP hearing was held

in Norfolk, Va., last October. Since then, hearings have been convened in Houston, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Miami and St. Louis, with the last scheduled for Boston this month, Gravelly told LEN.

NAACP director Benjamin Hooks proposed the hearings in the aftermath of the March 1991 beating of black motorist Rodney King by white Los Angeles police officers. The hearings were approved at the organization's national convention in Houston last July.

"They came about as a result of this office and local NAACPs and other acts and actions across the country related to police-community relations, particularly within the African-American community — the confrontations, reports, newspaper articles, complaints from our branches, and observations that we have made from here. Some of us felt that it would be timely to put together a task force and look at this issue in six or seven cities around the country, and that's what we've been doing," said Gravelly.

Gravelly said each of the cities selected as hearing sites have strong NAACP chapters and were chosen because of their ethnic, racial and economic diversity, and the access to pro-

fessional and academic resources they offered. NAACP officials also examined the history of police-minority relations in those cities, and found that nearly all of the cities have witnessed heated confrontations between police and minority residents over a variety of issues, including brutality, in recent years.

In cities where the hearings have been held, the NAACP has sought out the opinions of police and city officials, criminal justice and law enforcement experts, civil liberties advocates, as well as community leaders and residents to gauge the state of police-community relations. All are given the opportunity to testify during the two-day hearings, said Gravelly, who added that police and city officials have been very cooperative and that the sessions have been well attended by the public.

The Harvard University Law School's Criminal Justice Institute will assist the NAACP in compiling the data and putting together the report based on information from the hearings, Gravelly said. The institute, and another yet to be announced, "will help us review [the data] in a scholarly and analytic" manner and help the organization formulate recommendations, he added.

Caution prevails as another department alters radar units

A suburban Chicago police department has made alterations to its traffic radar devices after city officials raised concerns about reports that long-term exposure to microwave radiation from the units could lead to cancer.

Palos Hills, Ill., Police Chief Sam Nelson on Jan. 10 ordered that the antennas of all of the department's seven radar units, manufactured by Kustom Signals Inc., be remounted atop police cruisers in the vehicles' light-bar assemblies. The 25-officer department has one radar gun — a device at the focus of the health hazard reports — that has not been used "in months and months," Nelson told LEN.

Industry officials have steadfastly maintained that the devices are safe.

The Chief's action is similar to that taken by scores of other law enforcement agencies nationwide who have decided to err on the side of caution in the wake of reports about possible health risks associated with the long-term use of traffic radar. In an interview with LEN, Nelson predicted that other agencies in the Chicago area would soon take similar steps.

Nelson's order was prompted by a letter he received in December from Paul Dakuras, president of the Palos Hills Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #58, in which Dakuras incorrectly asserted that "it is a proven fact that radar used in police vehicles does in fact cause cancer." Nelson conferred with city officials about the letter, and Mayor Gerald Bennett subsequently instructed him to investigate the issue.

In an effort to substantiate Dakuras's claims, Nelson spoke with Gary Poynter, the Ohio State trooper whose two years of research into the issue resulted in a two-part series of articles that appeared in Law Enforcement News in November 1990, as well as with a host of police officials, medical associations and Federal agencies. City

officials urged Nelson to take necessary precautions in view of the dearth of conclusive information supporting either side of the issue.

"As you may be well able to tell, from both sides of the issue, there is no conclusive evidence existing proving that the operation of police radar causes cancer," Nelson wrote in a memo to his officers last month. "There is also, no conclusive evidence existing that the operation of police radar does not cause cancer. Therefore, it was the opinion of myself, Mayor Bennett, and the entire City Council present at the [Jan. 8 City Council] meeting to take the necessary precautions involving the 'unknowns' in this issue, by remounting our exist-

ing antennas of our radar units to the top of the vehicles, within the emergency light-bar assemblies."

Nelson said in a LEN interview that he took a personal interest in the issue because he spent 10 years operating radar when he was a patrolman. "I can relate to the street officers' situation and their concerns," he said.

Nelson told LEN he had been "lambasted" with phone calls from the media and other police agencies about the issue, and predicted that other local agencies would take similar action. "You're probably going to see a very large number of agencies in the Chicago area, and perhaps in Illinois and the Midwest, go through this," he said.

Police seek public's help to drive down car thefts

The Fort Wayne, Ind., chapter of Crime Stoppers Inc. has enlisted the aid of cellular telephone users and local radio and TV stations to put a dent in the city's steadily rising number of car thefts.

The "Hot Car/Quick 50" program, begun on Jan. 1, offers \$50 to tipsters whose information results in the recovery of a stolen vehicle. Callers who are Cellular One subscribers can phone in their tips to Crime Stoppers by touching "star 50" on their cellular phones, giving them a direct link to the Crime Stoppers office. Cellular One has agreed not to charge subscribers for those calls.

In addition, twelve radio and three TV stations in the area broadcast a different stolen car report each day, alerting listeners and viewers who can also cash in on the offer if their tips lead to a recovery.

Four rewards were paid to Cellular One tipsters during the program's first month, said Det. Steve Engelman of the

Greater Fort Wayne Crime Stoppers. Eighteen vehicles have been recovered as a result of the daily theft reports, he added.

Engelman said that the city's car-theft rate has increased markedly since January 1991, and culminated with a record 206 thefts in November. In 1991, 1,826 vehicles were stolen in the Fort Wayne area, compared to 1,300 in 1990. The 1991 losses are estimated at \$9 million, Engelman added.

Last month, 154 vehicles were reported stolen, a slight decline from the 169 thefts reported to police in January 1991. Engelman added that 146 vehicles were recovered last month, but he could not say how many of the recoveries involved tips supplied by callers to Crime Stoppers.

Engelman said "Hot Car/Quick 50" was modeled on a similar program called "Crime Stoppers 100" that has been operated by Baton Rouge Crime

Continued on Page 7

Va. sheriff is a suicide

A Virginia sheriff who was the target of a Federal investigation into alleged fraud and embezzlement shot himself to death in his office on Jan. 22.

Marshall Honaker, 55, who for the past 18 years was city sheriff in Bristol, Va., committed suicide just over a week after resigning as president of the 20,000-member National Sheriffs' Association (NSA). Honaker had turned over day-to-day operations to a deputy on Jan. 10, the same day he ended his six-month-old term as NSA president. Although not formally charged with wrongdoing, Honaker had taken a leave of absence and had refused to comment on the investigation.

The 55-year-old sheriff did not return to his office until the morning of Jan. 22, when he shot himself in the chest with a 12-gauge shotgun. He was pronounced dead at the Bristol Regional Medical Center in nearby Bristol, Tenn.

"We're in a state of shock," said Bristol City Manager **Paul Spangler**. "It's a tragedy."

Honaker, a 35-year law enforcement veteran, was replaced by **Howard E. Barnes**, an administrator who has been with the agency since 1984, a sheriff's spokesman told **LEN**.

Honaker had been at the center of a probe by the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service that was announced on Jan. 10. His \$275,000 home, three cars and numerous bank accounts had been seized by agents as they investigated charges that Honaker diverted public monies for his personal use. Agents also reportedly found \$63,881 in cash in Honaker's desk drawer.

Authorities say the amount of cash

allegedly diverted by Honaker has been estimated at between \$377,700 and \$500,000.

James Bowie, the sheriff's attorney, said that Honaker was seeking a plea-bargain deal with Government prosecutors over claims he had diverted jail proceeds for his personal use. A spokeswoman for the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Virginia told **LEN** that no information was being released about the status of the case in the aftermath of Honaker's death. U.S. Attorney **E. Montgomery Tucker** had told the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* that a Federal grand jury was in its second day of deliberations on whether to indict Honaker when he committed suicide.

Investigators say that Honaker diverted Federal money — paid for the use of Bristol's state-of-the-art jail — to his office without going through county and state auditors. The jail's extra space was routinely offered to jurisdictions plagued by overcrowding problems, including Washington, D.C. and the U.S. Marshals Service. It reportedly made a profit and did not cost the city anything to maintain because inmates grew much of their own food.

Suspicious about the source of Honaker's wealth arose when he purchased a huge mountaintop mansion in Bristol, even though his annual income was reportedly between \$55,000 and \$60,000.

Court papers prepared for a Federal grand jury in Roanoke revealed that IRS Special Agent **Jack Bumgardner** had been able to trace mortgage and loan payments and other cash outlays by Honaker and his wife **Brenda** to checks made out to the Bristol jail. In an affidavit, Bumgardner said he believed there was probable cause to charge Honaker with tax evasion, money laundering, Federal program fraud and mail fraud.

The affidavit states that a former Sheriff's Department employee told

Bristol police that the agency maintained two sets of books. The affidavit added that between July 1986 and October 1990, the Sheriff's Department received \$512,820 from the District of Columbia and the U.S. Marshals Service, and paid nearly \$136,000 to the city of Bristol. The remaining money — nearly \$378,000 or more than 70 percent of the total received — was placed in Honaker's personal checking account at a local bank, Bumgardner said. Honaker used the money to buy \$10,000 certificates of deposit for each of his children, a pickup truck and car and pay for half of his home's cost, the agent added.

According to Bumgardner, the Bristol Sheriff's Department received \$55 per prisoner per day, but the cost to the agency to house a prisoner was about \$6 per prisoner per day.

A statement issued by the sheriffs' association on Jan. 22 noted that Honaker was an NSA member for 20 years, 11 spent as a member of the association's board of directors. Beaver County, Pa., Sheriff **Frank Policaro Jr.** was named acting NSA president.

Obscene, not heard

A New York police chief who warned local music stores that they could face criminal charges for selling recordings with sexually explicit lyrics did an about-face last month, telling music-store owners to "disregard" the earlier warning.

Guilford Police Chief James R. Murley issued the retraction about 10 days after he had sent a letter to music store owners in the Albany suburb, warning them against selling to minors any recordings with labels indicating "explicit lyrics." Murley did not specifically threaten arrest, according to

The New York Times, but implied that such sales could result in prosecutions for obscenity.

But in a letter sent to the music stores on Jan. 16, Murley asked the stores to "disregard" the previous letter, and wrote: "The Guilford Police Department will not consider it illegal to sell cassette recordings marked 'Parental Advisory: Explicit Lyrics' solely on the basis of this advisory warning."

"We are very, very pleased," said **Paul A. Cardinal**, the general counsel for Albany-based **Trans World Music Inc.** The company owns two of the three music stores in Guilfordland.

The Chief's initial letter was prompted by the complaints of a woman whose daughter had bought a cassette tape by the rap group **N.W.A.** at a **Record Town** store owned by **Trans World Music**. The tape contains explicit accounts of violent sex acts and carries the warning label adopted by record companies in the late 1980's under pressure from lawmakers and parents' groups.

Murley said his first letter had contained inexact wording and that his actions had been misconstrued. "My real concern was that we addressed the complaint of a concerned parent," he said. "Our intention was never to violate anyone's civil rights."

"Maybe they should get rid of the word 'obscene,'" Murley added. "What's obscene? I don't know. Apparently no one knows. If the law doesn't apply to anything, then why have it here?" Murley himself has not arrested anyone on obscenity charges in 13 years.

In a meeting attended by Murley and Town Attorney **Paul Laudato**, **Richard Walsh**, the attorney hired to represent all three music stores, argued that the Chief's warning amounted to prior restraint since only courts can determine what is obscene.

Nevertheless, Murley's letter has made some music store managers anx-

ious. One manager told the Times that the three stores had compiled a list of about 20 recordings that they agreed not to sell to minors. That list, the contents of which the managers declined to divulge, remains in effect despite the Chief's reversal.

Home to Tampa

Eduardo Gonzalez, the deputy director of the Metro-Dade, Fla., Police Department since 1986, will become the new Tampa, Fla., police chief on March 1, capping a nationwide search that officials termed the most "exhaustive" ever conducted by the city.

Gonzalez, a 51-year-old Tampa native, beat out four other finalists for the \$86,000-a-year job and will succeed **A.C. McLane**, who retired in July and has since moved on to become police chief of Augusta, Ga. Gonzalez began his law enforcement career in Dade County as a patrolman in 1965. He will be succeeded at Metro-Dade by **G.T. Arnold**, currently the agency's assistant director.

Tampa Mayor **Sandy Freedman** said the selection of Gonzalez was "one of the most difficult decisions I've ever had to make in my 17 years in public office."

"All five finalists are eminently qualified. But there were some intangibles that led me to believe that Mr. Gonzalez was the best one for the job at this time," she said in a statement. The City Council unanimously approved Gonzalez on Jan. 30, making him the second Latino to head the 848-officer department.

In an interview with **LEN**, Gonzalez said he will attempt to "more fully implement" community-oriented policing in the Gulf Coast city and improve internal communications within the department. "They've done a good job of getting [community policing] started," he noted.

Gonzalez said he would encourage more interaction between officers and higher-ranking officials in an effort to utilize "the wealth of talent that sometimes doesn't get tapped.... We have a tendency to try to keep the decision-making process in the upper ranks. My feelings are that I'd like to get as low as I can in the organization to get as much input as possible."

Noting that the agency was recently reaccredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Gonzalez said he feels he will be leading an agency that is on a solid professional footing. "Getting the officers in the department to get more involved with the community and getting staff more involved with the officers is really what I happen to think is the major need right now," he said. "I know administratively they're a sound department."

At Metro-Dade, Gonzalez helped to develop a cross-cultural training program, and aided in the establishment of the agency's Team Policing Units and its affirmative action program. He has also been active in formulating programs to fight crime against senior citizens and those aimed at offering youths alternatives to crime.

Gonzalez, who has a B.S. degree in criminal justice from Florida International University, is the immediate past president of the Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association.

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975.
A publication of
John Jay College of Criminal Justice,
City University of New York
Gerald W. Lynch, President.

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor/Associate Publisher

Jacob R. Clark
Staff Writer

Mary Mele
Subscriptions

Jose Martinez
Circulation

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden.

Field Correspondents: Kenneth Savasso, Hugh J.B. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchoff, T. L. Tyler, Ron Van Raalte.

Law Enforcement News is © 1991 and published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by **LEN Inc.** and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 237-8442. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Publisher. ISSN: 0364-1724.



Major recognition

Chief **Ronald D. Swan** (L) of the Illinois State University police, is recognized for doing his part to promote post-cold war relations between the United States and Russia. Here, Major **Vladimir Sergevin**, chief of the social science division of the Special Secondary School for Officer Training (formerly the Soviet Academy of Police) awards Swan the Diploma with Excellent Distinction and the Medal of Excellence in Service in the Ministry of Interior Affairs. The awards were conferred for Swan's assistance in developing training programs and lecturing at the school last July. Swan, along with Professors **Michael Charles** and **Frank Morn** of the ISU Department of Criminal Justice Sciences, also received the Diploma of Honor by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union.

Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.

Drug war update

President Bush unveiled his 1993 drug-control strategy Jan. 27, which calls for a 6.5-percent increase in spending, to a total of \$12.7 billion. The plan continues the past practice of devoting the bulk of outlays to enforcement rather than treatment and education. It includes one major new initiative, a \$500-million expansion of the program known as "Weed and Seed," which began as a pilot project last year in Philadelphia, Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., and Trenton, N.J. Once neighborhoods are "weeded" of drug dealers, they are "seeded" with increased social welfare programs such as job training, Head Start and after-school tutoring. In announcing the anti-drug strategy, which proposes funds for hiring more DEA and FBI agents, Border Patrol officers and Federal prosecutors, the President said, "We haven't won this war yet, but I am determined that we will."

Taking the "high" out of high school

The Government's 17th annual survey of high school seniors has found "significant decreases" in drug use from 1990 to 1991, with the rate of illicit drug use within the past year down from 33 percent to 29 percent, or approximately half the 1980 rate. The survey, conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, recorded continuing declines in annual use of alcohol, marijuana and cocaine by high school seniors, but found no change in current use of hallucinogens and little change in the proportion of seniors who smoke cigarettes.

Court plays to packed houses

The Supreme Court issued a ruling Jan. 15 that is expected to ease strict, court-imposed limits on state prison populations. The ruling, in a case involving an effort to double-bunk prisoners in Suffolk County, Mass., relaxes the standard for modifying consent decrees for prison conditions. The Court issued its decision just one day after Attorney General William Barr announced that the Federal Government is all but shelving a 20-year effort to compel states to alleviate prison overcrowding. In a speech before the California District Attorneys Association, Barr promised to provide help to states seeking to modify court orders on prison populations.

Pulling 'em over to the side

A new Federal highway program is offering states millions of dollars in grants if they adopt tougher drunken-driving laws. The \$20-million program is part of a major highway bill signed into law recently by President Bush. To qualify for grants, states must take anti-DUI steps that include: lowering the blood-alcohol standard for drunken driving to .08 percent; seizing the licenses of motorists convicted of drunken driving within 30 days of conviction; setting up checkpoint systems to help police catch drunken drivers; starting a program to improve enforcement of the minimum drinking age of 21; and making anti-DUI programs self-supporting through traffic fines and other penalties. Federal officials say that at least a dozen states will initially qualify for a share of the grant funds.

DEA heeds threats against agents

A recent memorandum from Drug Enforcement Administration chief Robert C. Bonner to his bureau chiefs has confirmed that drug agents in the U.S. and Colombia have become the target of death threats as a result of recent seizures and arrests said to have hurt the powerful Cali drug cartel. DEA bureaus have urged agents to step up security measures, including varying their daily routines and exercising special care in dealing with informants. "We're taking it very seriously," one DEA official said of the threats.

Medical-care frauds get DoJ attention

The Justice Department announced Feb. 3 that more investigators will be assigned to track health-care fraud and abuse and that special prosecution units will be set up in 12 cities, in response to a problem said to cost \$50 billion a year. The FBI will reassign 50 agents from counterterrorism and counterespionage work to focus "exclusively" on health-care fraud. The prosecution units will be set up in cities where the problem is seen as particularly acute: Baltimore; Charlotte, N.C.; Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Las Vegas, Nev.; Los Angeles; Miami; New York; Newark, N.J.; New Orleans, and Philadelphia.

Hiding something in his genes?

In a ruling that sets precedent in New York, Connecticut and Vermont, a Federal appeals court has upheld the use of DNA testing as evidence for the prosecution. A three-judge panel of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals said the genetic testing meets a 1978 standard of legal admissibility that allows the evidence if its "probableness, materiality, and reliability... outweighs its tendency to mislead, prejudice and confuse the jury." The ruling came in a case appealing the kidnapping conviction of an upstate New York man.

Standing pat

The U.S. Supreme Court on Jan. 13 let stand two rulings from Tampa, Fla., and Washington, D.C., that allow evidence seized illegally by police to be weighed in sentencing a convicted criminal. Such evidence is barred when determining guilt or innocence.

Frank Carrington's legacy lives on:

The loss of an advocate

The law enforcement community lost a good friend and staunch advocate on Jan. 2, when Frank Carrington died

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

at age 55 in a fire at his home in Virginia Beach, Va. Frank was best known as one of the fathers of the victims' rights movement, but he was also a vigorous defender of the rights of police officers.

This writer first met Frank when he was wearing the latter hat during the 1970's. He was serving as executive director (later president) of the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. AELE promotes law enforcement in a variety of ways, not the least by maintaining a Law Enforcement Legal Defense Center to help police administrators deal with civil suits alleging police misconduct.

During Frank's time at the AELE, the organization became known as the "policeman's ACLU," and for good reason. It compiled an enviable record of being on the winning side in Supreme Court cases involving police conduct. It was also during this time that Frank joined the National Law Enforcement Council, a coalition of the leaders of 15 major law enforcement associations, which this writer chairs. We became good friends. I cherish his memory.

Frank was a prolific writer and speaker on victim's rights. In 1975 he published "The Victims," a prophetic title because the book foretold the direction his fertile mind was taking. His thesis — a novelty at the time — was that "the rights of the victims of crime in this country have been shamelessly disregarded and subordinated to the rights of the lawless and violent." Today

that is conventional wisdom; back then it came as a revelation to most people.

For the rest of his life, Frank Carrington was a redoubtable proponent of victims' rights. Since 1985 he has been director of the Crime Victims' Litigation Project of the National Victim Center, a nonprofit organization. He was also executive director of the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization and served as legal counsel for Security on Campus, a nonprofit group in Gulph Mills, Pa., which promotes crime prevention and victim assistance in colleges and universities.

Frank Carrington got his first taste of law enforcement during his time as a U.S. marine in the late 1950's and early 60's. He was an investigator in the Marine Corps' Criminal Investigation Division. After earning his law degree at the University of Michigan in 1960, Frank spent seven years as a special agent in the Intelligence Division of the Internal Revenue Service. He followed that with several years as legal adviser to the Denver Police Department.

Frank found his true calling, though, when he took over Americans for Effective Law Enforcement in 1970 and began looking at the bigger picture of the criminal justice system. Within a decade he was recognized as an authority on victims' rights. In 1980 and '81, he was chairman of President-elect Reagan's Advisory Task Force on Victims of Crime and a member of Reagan's Advisory Task Forces on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. In 1982 he was vice chairman of the National Institute of Justice advisory board.

Last April, Frank Carrington was honored by President Bush and then-Attorney General Dick Thornburgh for "outstanding service on behalf of crime victims." Said the President: "[F]or far

too many years, victims of crime became the 'forgotten people,' subjected to continued victimization by the system itself. Then, people like Frank Carrington — rightly regarded as one of the founding fathers of the [victims' rights] movement — stepped into the breach. They fought back. They got involved. And they proved to America that one man or woman can make a difference."

Amen to that.

Wave of the Future? Col. Justin J. Dintino, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, wants to make a four-year college degree a prerequisite for new troopers. If he has his way, the requirement would go into effect for the next recruit class.

However, before it happens the state will have to convince the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice that the requirement would not set back efforts to recruit more women and minority males into the State Police.

New Jersey would become the 11th state to require new troopers to have a college degree. Hubert Williams, a former Newark, N.J., police director who is now president of the Police Foundation, sees a trend. "I think we're going to see a more well-rounded and educated police officer in the future," he said. "And I think you are going to see a greater cultural diversity as well."

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

"Blue flu" epidemic creates emergency in Calif. town

A labor dispute in West Sacramento, Calif., escalated last month when all but one of the town's 45 police officers called in sick or failed to report for duty, forcing the City Council to declare a state of emergency.

The one-day sickout was the culmination of several days in which fewer and fewer officers reported to work, according to Police Chief Barry Kalar. The sickout, staged in the early morning hours of Jan. 19, forced Kalar to deploy nine management, supervisory and non-union personnel to the streets for patrol duty and request help from seven Yolo County sheriff's deputies.

The request for outside assistance was made after the City Council unanimously declared an emergency, which allowed officials to put a mutual-aid agreement into effect.

Officers ended the illegal job action when they reported to work Sunday evening at 10 p.m., said Mayor Ray Jones. He said that talks began Jan. 21 between representatives of the West Sacramento Police Officers Association and city officials on a contract to replace one that was unilaterally imposed by the city in November after negotiations stalled. "I'm looking for progress toward achieving a contract," Jones told LEN.

Jones said the town of 27,000 had

adequate police protection during the emergency and no disturbances were reported. He added that union officials risked criminal charges if they continued to disrupt the Police Department's public safety responsibilities. Marvin Flatley, president of the union, did not return calls from LEN for comment.

Chief Kalar was cautiously optimistic that the union would refrain from carrying out similar protests. "We're in kind of a tenuous situation at the moment, but there appears to be some ability," he said. "That's a good sign. And both sides are talking again, which is good. Obviously, my concern is just to maintain service levels for the community."

The 75-member union has been protesting the contract unilaterally implemented by the city to replace a

labor agreement that expired last June. The one-year contract granted 17-percent increases in salaries and benefits for sworn officers and increases of 5 percent to 7 percent for non-sworn personnel. Flatley told LEN in November that the union objected to the loss of full medical coverage and salary disparities between sworn and unsworn members.

Also that month, the union filed an \$8-million claim against the city after it learned the city had hired a private investigator to keep an eye on union members. City officials ended the surveillance, but said it called in the private eye in case union members tried to avoid court orders forcing them to abandon illegal labor protests like sick-outs and slowdowns. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1991.]

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT GUIDE

37 pages outlining 33 careers. Qualifications, application procedures, salaries and more. \$8.95.

FCF Enterprises, P.O. Box 2176, Brunswick, GA 31521-2176.

Cold War over, FBI shifts focus to home front's violent-crime troubles

In an unprecedented shift of resources prompted by the end of the Cold War, the Federal Bureau of Investigation plans to reassign up to 300 agents from internal security and counterespionage activities to fight serious crime and gang violence.

The shift in manpower represents a major redirection of FBI activities from national security operations to domestic criminal violence, particularly that perpetrated by gangs. An estimated 1,625 FBI agents are currently assigned to violent-crime investigations, and the transfers represent an 18.5-percent increase in FBI resources against violent crime.

"This is the largest single reallocation of resources in FBI history," Attorney General William P. Barr said at a Jan. 9 news conference. "The large-scale reallocation of FBI resources we have announced today has been made possible by the changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—changes which, for the time being at least, have modified the espionage threat to the United States."

The recent events in the Eastern Bloc have left the FBI's foreign intelligence section, which is responsible for investigating external threats to national security, without a clearly defined mission. The section could also face budget cuts and additional transfers may be necessary, Barr added.

"Some of the intelligence services that used to operate against [us] are no longer in existence," said Barr. "The very substantial resources we are keeping in counterintelligence work are fully sufficient to protect the security interests of the United States."

The Attorney General indicated during his confirmation hearings last fall that he planned to redirect Federal

law enforcement resources to address the nation's burgeoning violent crime problem, which FBI statistics show jumped 11 percent in 1990, and will likely show a record-breaking homicide total for 1991. The Justice Department began to move in that direction last year, when Barr's predecessor, Dick Thornburgh, announced the formation of task forces in several cities to enforce Federal laws that make it illegal for repeat felons to own weapons. [See LEN, March 31, 1991.]

In a speech last fall, Barr announced several proposals to fight Asian-American crime syndicates, which have supplanted the Mafia in organized crime activities like drug trafficking. Among the proposals outlined by Barr were increased electronic surveillance and more long-term undercover operations against Asian organized crime gangs, as well as new laws that would allow authorities to shut down Asian-run criminal enterprises.

As a result of the new focus on attacking criminal violence within U.S. borders, scores of FBI agents may be reassigned to as many as 39 cities where gang violence has become endemic. "These gangs are usually drug-oriented, ethnically based organizations that pursue their criminal enterprises through an array of brutal crimes, including murder, kidnapping, assault, extortion and robbery," Barr noted.

FBI Director William S. Sessions has made it clear in recent months that a strong counterintelligence operation remains a major bureau priority. But Sessions indicated that as long as the threat of espionage continues to decline, more FBI agents could be reassigned to fight violent crime. He said he has directed the special agents in charge of FBI field offices "to work closely

with U.S. Attorneys and law enforcement leaders to develop and implement programs tailored to the needs of particular cities with significant gang-related violence."

Barr added that the FBI and the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) will work together in joint task forces in the effort against violent crime and gangs, and will establish a joint National Gang Analysis Center to compile and analyze intelligence on gang activities.

"Gangs are becoming increasingly sophisticated and frequently operate in many jurisdictions," said Barr. "Good intelligence information about their structure and membership is essential to a coordinated attack on these organizations. By serving as a focal point for the pooling of information, this center will provide critical support to anti-gang efforts of state and local law enforcement."

At least 57 FBI agents will join task forces that will soon begin anti-gang operations in Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas, and Washington, D.C., according to ATF Director Steven Higgins. "Our message to gang members is: Find a different line of work or be prepared to spend a long time in prison," he said.

Barr also took a hard line against gangs, saying they would feel the full brunt of tough Federal statutes like the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) law. "Because of our tough Federal laws, we have the capacity to take out a criminal gang in one swoop. Our message to gang members and leaders is this: When we throw the Federal book at you, it will be a knockout blow. There will be no bail, no probation, no parole. You will be put away in a Federal penitentiary for a long time."

FBI: Crips linked to cocaine cartel

A two-year-old FBI investigation that smashed a major cocaine-distribution ring has helped to establish for the first time a direct link between the Crips street gang in Los Angeles and the Medellín drug cartel in Colombia, FBI officials said last month.

Seven people have been charged with importing about 50 tons of cocaine from the cartel and distributing it to traffickers in Anchorage, Alaska; Detroit; Dallas; Houston; Seattle; and Honolulu. In the last decade, FBI officials said two members of the drug operation, Stacey Harper, 33, who was arrested Dec. 31 in Anchorage, and Ernest Bronson, who is being sought, are known members of the Crips street gang. Two Colombian nationals have also been charged. Orlando Gutierrez-Ramos is in a California jail serving a sentence for an unrelated charge in a California prison, and his wife, Blanca Liria Mosquera, is being sought on a criminal complaint. Two other U.S.-born suspects are also at large. Another U.S. suspect was arrested with Harper.

Los Angeles law enforcement officials have long believed that cocaine trafficking provided the city's street gangs with both the financing and the incentive for carrying out the bloody gang wars that have plagued Southern California for much of the past decade. They also suspected ties between cells of the Crips and the Bloods, a rival street gang, and the Medellín cocaine cartel.

Sgt. Steve E. LaRoche of the Los Angeles Police Department's anti-gang unit told The New York Times that the FBI disclosure "doesn't surprise me at all... A number of gangs are very sophisticated in their organization, in terms of dealing with narcotics."

FBI spokesman John Hoos ac-

knowledge the long-held speculation by local law enforcement agencies but said the FBI investigation revealed for the first time "a direct link" between Los Angeles gangs and Colombian cocaine cartels. Special Agent Charlie Parsons, who heads the FBI's Los Angeles field office, said agents had uncovered many cells within Los Angeles gangs with ties to Colombian cocaine traffickers. "Further, the Colombian cartels have and continue to sell drugs to upper-level street gang dealers on a consignment basis, a strong indicator of the developing trust between the cartels and street gang drug dealers," he said.

Some law enforcement officials, however, questioned the FBI's assessment of the links between the gangs and the Colombians. Deputy District Attorney Michael Genelin, who heads the Hardcore Gang Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, said he thought the FBI had linked "ex-street gang members, not a street gang per se" to the Colombians.

In similar cases, he said, it is not the gangs who run the drug distribution rings, but former members "no longer running with the gang who went into business for themselves.... What they will do very often is use people whom they knew from the gang as couriers or street sellers."

LaRoche added that people high up the drug distribution chain "tend to be older" than the city's estimated 60,000 gang members, most of whom are teenagers or in their early 20's.

The ring broken up by the FBI turned an average profit of \$250,000 a month, Parsons said. Authorities have begun to seize the members' houses, luxury cars, businesses, bank accounts and other assets, as permitted by Federal law.

Uncalled-for crack?

Court rejects Fla. sheriff's crack-making effort

The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is preparing to mount a legal challenge to an order by a Florida appeals court that barred the agency from continuing its controversial practice of synthesizing powdered cocaine into crack for use in undercover operations.

"We are going to appeal that ruling to the Florida Supreme Court," said Al Gordon, a sheriff's office spokesman. "But in the meantime, we will not be

using any homemade crack or manufacturing any more. We will abide by the court's order."

In a decision made early last month, Judge Mark Polen, writing for the 2-1 majority of the Fourth District Court of Appeals, said that Sheriff Nick Navarro "had acted illegally in manufacturing crack. The police agencies themselves cannot do an illegal act, albeit their intended goal is legal and desirable."

Polen also indicated in the court's

ruling that the Sheriff's Department had ineffective controls on the crack, which is synthesized by the agency's crime lab from powdered cocaine into batches of 1,200 pebble-like forms of the drug. The crack "escapes into the community where the reverse stings are conducted. The police simply can't account for all of the rocks which are made for the purpose of the reverse stings," Polen wrote.

John Tiedemann, the assistant state

attorney general who argued the case for the Sheriff's Department, said the agency was not creating a drug that did not already exist. "Our position is that you cannot manufacture cocaine from cocaine," he said.

Samuel Price, an attorney for the Sheriff's Department, said the court's decision reversed its own previous ruling on the same issue that was handed down last June—one in which Polen voted along with the other judges that the practice was distasteful but legal. In the latest ruling, Polen wrote that the agency's practice of converting cocaine into crack met the statutory definition of illegal drug manufacture.

"Judge Polen apparently changed his mind," said Price.

"If the Legislature intended that police officers be permitted to manufacture 'crack' or any other controlled substance before its possession or delivery," the ruling stated, "then such permission would presumably appear on the face of the statute."

In dissent, Judge Gavin Letts wrote that whether the manufacture of crack was illegal or not, the purchase of the drug was itself a violation of law. "It is one thing to express righteous indignation over the fact that police illegally

manufacture drugs in the first instance and then in the second instance allow some of those drugs into the community. It is another thing, however, to suggest that one who buys such drugs acquires immunity from prosecution because his constitutional right to due process has been violated."

The court's ruling overturns the conviction of Kevin Kelly Jr., who was arrested in 1989 for purchasing crack in a reverse sting operation conducted within 1,000 feet of a public school. Kelly was sentenced to a mandatory three-year prison term. Cherry Grant, a Palm Beach public attorney who represented Kelly, asked the appeals court to rehear the case after a trial court denied her motion to dismiss the charges on grounds that the Sheriff's tactics violated Kelly's right to due process.

"It's outrageous," said Grant. "It's such a scheme to encourage corruption it's disgusting. There's no proof that this is an effective law enforcement tool." She added that the appeals court decision could endanger about 200 convictions of persons arrested for buying crack synthesized by the Sheriff's Department.

According to Grant, testimony

Continued on Page 10

Minnesota's high court agrees: tougher crack penalties discriminate against blacks

The Minnesota Supreme Court has upheld a lower-court ruling that a state law on crack cocaine possession discriminated against blacks by imposing stiffer penalties than those meted out for possession of powdered cocaine.

The 6-1 Supreme Court decision, issued Dec. 13, agreed that the crack possession law violated the equal protection guarantees of the state constitution. The decision upheld a ruling by Hennepin County District Court Judge Pamela Alexander, who

dismissed drug charges against five black men in December 1990 after hearing testimony that crack is used predominantly by blacks, while whites favor powdered cocaine.

The trial court was told that 96.6 percent of people charged with crack possession in 1988 were black, and that 79.6 percent of those charged with possessing powdered cocaine were white.

Minnesota law had mandated four-year prison terms for first-time offenders convicted of possessing three grams

of crack, while those convicted of possessing the same amount of powdered cocaine were sentenced to probation. Repeat offenders risked prison terms of up to 20 years for crack possession, but those convicted of possessing powdered cocaine were subject to maximum terms of five years.

The judge ruled that not enough was known about the physical and psychological effects of the two forms of cocaine to warrant harsher penalties.

Continued on Page 10

Report rips Boston PD

Continued from Page 1

Department was out of control.

In its report, the St. Clair Commission blasted Roache's leadership of the department and recommended that a "new leader with vision and experience" be appointed when Roache's term expires in April. "We found an overwhelming sense inside and outside the Department that its current leadership has failed to harness and properly channel its considerable talent, abilities and resources available to it," the commission said.

Under Roache, the department has "adopted a purely reactive posture, and drifts from crisis to crisis," the commission found. It recommended that the department establish a "plan of action" that would articulate values, establish measurable goals, and develop a strategy to achieve these goals.

The absence of such a plan has resulted in "divisive turf wars" between different segments of the Department and a lack of cohesive policies; we found a profound lack of teamwork, communication and coordination between the Department's various bureaus, areas, and units."

The commission said the department operates as if it were "many separate and nearly autonomous police departments, each with its own priorities and informal rules, rather than as a unified organization with shared goals and objectives."

Bratton told LEN he would be charged with developing that plan, thus giving Roache "more time [to deal] with the communities and various business groups" and seek their input on how to improve the department. Police spokesman Vincent Loporchio added that Bratton has 30 days to present details of the plan, and that little will be said about possible changes until then.

Many of the commission's criticisms concerned the department's handling of investigations into citizens' claims of police misconduct. "Our study revealed an investigative and hearing

process characterized by shoddy, half-hearted investigations, lengthy delays, and inadequate documentation and record-keeping," the report said. "The present Internal Affairs process is unfairly skewed against those who bring a complaint."

The report said the department sustains less than 6 percent of the complaints filed against officers.

The commission's review of the Internal Affairs Division's files "revealed a disturbing pattern of allegations of violence toward citizens by a small number of officers. The failure to monitor and evaluate the performance of police officers — particularly those with established patterns of alleged misconduct — is a major deficiency in the management of the Department."

It said that the department's internal probes in the most serious cases were "inappropriately restricted by misinterpretation of the applicable law." The department had a policy of not acting in any case involving possible criminal allegations against officers until after criminal proceedings were completed. That practice resulted in "unnecessarily lengthy delays and a failure to investigate and impose sanctions against the officers involved in the most serious misconduct," the commission stated.

The commission said it was particularly troubled by "a disturbing pattern of violence toward citizens by a small number of officers." It added that 13 officers had generated "an incredible total of 246 prior complaints" and only 11 percent of allegations against "these high-complaint-rate officers" were sustained.

Many in the group of problem officers "remain on the street largely unidentified and unsupervised," the report said. "Even if the department was interested in monitoring and dealing with problem officers, however, it is currently unable to do so; because of the lack of performance appraisals of officers or any centralized record keeping, the department cannot even identify

these problem officers."

The commission added that its review of a random sample of cases handled by IAD showed that files were often "disorganized and incomplete." It added that the rate of complaints, including those alleging physical abuse by officers, had nearly tripled in the last 10 years, from 171 in 1981 to a high of 472 cases in 1990.

The commission urged that IAD procedures be "revamped, so that a thorough and timely investigation becomes the standard practice." Further, the establishment of a Community Appeals Board to review IAD actions on citizen complaints "will help restore the public's confidence that their complaints against police officers will be taken seriously and will result in fairer, more complete investigations."

The report conceded that the community board will not be a "panacea" for police misconduct. "However, given the disturbing results of our case review and the profound lack of confidence and trust the community expressed in the Department's current methods of handling citizen complaints we believe that the public must be given access into the system for it to work properly," the commission said.

The commission also urged that the Police Department take "immediate measures" to embark on a "comprehensive shift to a community and problem-solving policing strategy." While the department announced a community-policing plan last February, the committee found that officers were "uniformly uninformed about the plan and generally unenthusiastic about it."

The report also found that the department drastically reduced its commitment to school-based drug education programs "purportedly to free up more officers for community policing." Yet the anti-drug programs "are precisely the types of programs a Department interested in building genuine partnerships with the public should be embracing and expanding upon," it said.

Bratton welcomes new challenge

William J. Bratton, the former Boston police official chosen by Commissioner Francis M. Roache as his new second-in-command, said he relishes the challenge of working for yet "another agency in crisis."

The opportunity, he said, will allow him to "deal firsthand with the issue of community policing" which he termed "the issue for the 1990's."

In an interview with LEN shortly before leaving his post as Chief of the New York City Transit Police, Bratton, 50, said the move will have great bearing on his private life. His wife, Cheryl Fiandaca, an attorney, has been maintaining their Boston residence in Bratton's absence. "It's an opportunity for us to get back together again," he said. "We've commuted every weekend for the last two years. It was a strain so we're happy to see that period of our life coming to an end."

Bratton admitted to having mixed feelings about leaving New York and the Transit Police. "I've developed a lot of friends down here, developed a great love for the city, and was glad to have been down here during a time when so much was going wrong in the city and so many efforts were being made to correct it," he said.

Under his 22 months of leadership, the Transit Police evolved from a much-maligned agency that was often the last choice of recruits to one with the distinction of being the only one of New York's three police agencies to be accredited by the Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies. It is the largest U.S. police agency to receive the honor, and the third to have done so under Bratton's command. In the mid-1980's, Bratton headed the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and Metropolitan District Commission police departments when they were accredited.

Bratton said he felt his tenure with the Transit Police was "successful" and pointed to numerous changes that occurred under his leadership, including a continuing 16-month decline in subway crimes that ended three years of crime increases. Felonies are down 15 percent, with robberies declining by 13 percent.

Most importantly, he said, was the "satisfaction that the 4,000 people I've had the privilege of working with have really felt that they've been better represented over the past couple of years, [and] that the public has a much higher, favorable impression of them. . . . And they feel a lot better about themselves. That

provides a great deal of satisfaction to me — that I've been able to play a role in changing the lives of so many people in terms of the way they look at themselves and their jobs."

The turnaround in morale is evidenced by the record 27,000 applicants who signed up for a forthcoming Transit Police entrance exam, he noted. "That's more applicants than signed up for the last two tri-agency exams, for which applicants could take an exam for all three police departments. Obviously the good work that the men and women are doing here is being noticed."

Some problems remain, Bratton acknowledged. Funds are needed from the Transit Authority's multi-billion-dollar, five-year capital improvement program to upgrade what Bratton said is "undoubtedly the country's worst police radio system," and to modernize the department's "tremendously dilapidated infrastructure." Transit Police facilities, he said, cannot handle the amount of officers we would seek to put into them nor the amount of arrestees and witnesses that we're dealing with in an average year."

Bratton seemed unconcerned about the Boston police union's efforts to challenge his appointment as Superintendent-in-Chief, a job which, ironically, he has held before. In 1980, at age 32, Bratton was named to the post partly on the success of a patrol plan he devised for a Boston police district and his commitment to community-oriented policing. But then-Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan demoted Bratton after he read a magazine article in which Bratton had predicted his own appointment as Boston's top police official.

"The guy acts like I'm already cold in my chair," Jordan reportedly told an aide at the time. "I've got a year or two left and I don't want him in my lap everyday."

Bratton left the department in 1983 at the rank of lieutenant to become chief of the Transportation Authority police.

Jordan had nothing but kind words for Bratton when his appointment was announced. "He's a good choice," Jordan told The Boston Globe. "He's a good organizational guy. He's good on research and follow-up. He's going to take a lot of pressure off Mickey Roache."

A New York Transit Police spokesman said that while Bratton's replacement has not been named, Transit Authority officials are heeding his recommendation that an insider be named to the post.

Top NYPD corruption fighter sees problems in narc unit

Warning of "very serious problems" in a special narcotics bureau, the New York Police Department's chief corruption watchdog last month urged Commissioner Lee P. Brown to tighten supervision and re-examine the methods used to deter police corruption and misconduct.

The warning by Chief of Inspectional Services Daniel F. Sullivan came in an unsolicited report to Brown on Dec. 16 that has not been made public. However, in an interview with The New York Times last month, Sullivan said he issued the warning because two "episodes" last year involving allegations of lying by narcotics investigators and supervisors indicated that "an unusual and disturbing trend appears to be developing" at the Organized Crime Control Bureau.

The bureau, established in 1971, is a centralized unit that conducts vice, narcotics and organized-crime investigations, and also includes a number of special anti-corruption teams.

"What I am doing is alerting the Commissioner, based on these episodes and our own investigations, that we had

better focus on the leadership and supervision in narcotics, especially the Field Control Division," Sullivan said. The Chief was referring to the unit within the bureau that investigates misconduct allegations against narcotics officers and formulates anti-corruption policies and rules.

Sullivan told The Times it was the first time in his five years as head of the Inspectional Services Bureau that he had urged "tightening up integrity controls" in a citywide command of the department.

"We haven't had anything of this kind since the Knapp Commission," added Sullivan, referring to the commission that investigated widespread police corruption in the early 1970's. "Of all the units in the department, the greatest integrity hazards and vulnerability exist in narcotics."

Sullivan cited as cause for concern the indictments last May of two sergeants and two officers from the Brooklyn North Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT) on charges of official misconduct and criminal trespass. The indictment was unsealed after an inter-

nal investigation found that the four may have lied about finding money in a raid, falsified arrest reports and mistreated prisoners. Sullivan also mentioned a case in which a State Supreme Court justice in Manhattan dismissed drug and weapons charges in November against two men after ruling that officers of a Brooklyn South TNT squad had "lied under oath" about an undercover drug buy in order to obtain a search warrant.

Sullivan said he was "gratified" that he uncovered no evidence of payoffs to narcotics officers, but he said the reports of lying and perjury should be "of deepest concern to the department." Sullivan also declined to "point a finger at anyone specifically. . . . What I said in the report is that the Field Control Division needs more effective supervision. Everything good or bad is directly related to the quality of supervision. And my feeling is that the quality of supervision has slipped."

The Times said an anonymous source indicated that Sullivan's report also addressed integrity concerns about

Continued on Page 10

Police seek a few good tips to dent car-theft problems

Continued from Page 3

Stoppers Inc. since 1988. That successful program has spawned spin-offs in several U.S. cities, according to Baton Rouge police Lieut. Sid Newman, who is the current president of Crime Stoppers International. "The first year we did it, we recovered 400-odd cars," Newman told LEN. "We were offering \$50 rewards for them so we busted about \$20,000 real quick."

The program has since been modified, offering \$100 for information

leading to the recovery of the stolen vehicle and the arrest of the car thief, many of whom steal more than one car. About 2,800 cars were stolen in Baton Rouge last year, Newman said.

Newman said the Baton Rouge crime prevention group will soon begin a pilot program in cooperation with State Farm Insurance, in which the company will reimburse Crime Stoppers for rewards paid to tipsters whose information results in the recovery of a car insured by State Farm.

Koby, Lucy:

Two promising concepts in trouble

By Thomas G. Koby
and Virginia M. Lucy

Many issues face policing today: use of deadly force, high-speed pursuit driving, drug testing in the workplace, to name a few. As we struggle to adjust to changes in society that have an impact on day-to-day operations of police departments, there are two major initiatives evolving throughout the profession to deal with these changes. Both have great potential for having a positive impact on police organizations and assisting them as they struggle to keep pace with the society they attempt to serve. Regardless of the potential good each has to offer, they are both in trouble and face the possibility of being declared failures unless we come together as a profession to ensure that we take advantage of what each has to offer.

The concepts — community-oriented policing and law enforcement accreditation — both attempt to lay a foundation for a total improvement in the type and quality of service police departments deliver. Accreditation, an idea conceived in the 70's, implemented in the 80's, and struggling for acceptance in the 90's, is an extremely comprehensive process for examining every component of a police organization. There is no question that the review is beneficial. However, it is becoming more and more obvious that the process is too dependent on a huge paper shuffle. The results of the process can be compliance with the standards and being awarded accreditation without any noticeable change or improvement in the product delivered to the citizens. There is no evidence that the process makes officers any more effective in doing their jobs. To the contrary, there are many more complaints about the process adding an additional paper burden to an already overwhelmed bureaucratic process.

Police agencies across the country appear re-

luctant to pursue the process, not only because they feel overwhelmed by it but, more importantly because they sense it is going to make no real positive difference in the service they are capable of delivering. In fact, many fear it might actually have a negative impact.

An accreditation brochure titled "The Accreditation Program Overview" listed benefits of the process. There is room for debate about those

"Community policing seems to have fallen into the category of being the politically correct thing to do."

listed, and a serious absence of the most important benefit that should be a result of this process. Without digressing into a critique of the claimed benefits, most noticeable by its absence is the fact that the accreditation process does not claim to facilitate the improved delivery of service by our officers. It amounts to paper management. Accreditation should focus instead on improving the systems by which we manage people to do the difficult jobs we have asked them to do.

Lingering suspicions about agencies being reluctant to pursue accreditation were recently borne out by the "Survey on Contemporary Police Issues: Critical Findings," newly issued by the Police Executive Research Forum. This was a survey of all municipal, county, consolidated, and state law enforcement agencies serving populations of 50,000 or more, or having 100 or more sworn officers. The response rate was 74.4 percent, or some 520 agencies responding.

On the issue of accreditation and whether an agency was currently accredited, undergoing

accreditation, in the process of reaccreditation, or not accredited nor in the process, 68.1 percent of the agencies responded that they are neither accredited nor currently in the process.

On the issue of whether agencies will seek accreditation, 67.7 percent of those responding were in the category of will consider, probably will not seek, or definitely will not seek accreditation.

Considering that this survey was compiled from responses of larger agencies and that smaller agencies seem to be more reluctant to participate in accreditation than large agencies, it appears the vast majority of police agencies in this country have opted out of this process. We need to ask why.

Moving to the issue of community policing, this too was a concept that began to take shape in the 70's after the failings of police organizations to deal adequately with the turmoil of the 60's. This movement has gained a significant following across the country as mayors, city managers and police chiefs attempt to quell possible criticism of their departments by wrapping themselves in the cloak of community policing. It seems to have fallen into the category of being the politically

correct thing to do.

This phenomenon proves very interesting due to the fact that there is not yet a consensus of just what community policing is. With no agreed upon definition, the profession is nowhere near identifying the parameters within which the movement operates. What does performance evaluation look like? How is training different? What impact is there on managing calls for service? How is the relationship between patrol and investigations different? These and other questions go unanswered.

This is all very interesting, considering that in the same PERF survey, on the topic of community policing, approximately 70 percent of the respondents stated that they are currently using, in the process of developing, or planning to pursue it in the next year. On the surface, it sounds as good for community policing as it sounds bad for accreditation.

Pondering the two issues a bit more deeply, one must question how 70 percent of the agencies responding to the survey can be doing something

Continued on Page 10

(Thomas G. Koby is the Police Chief of Boulder, Colo. He previously served with the Houston Police Department, where he rose to the rank of assistant chief and was one of the architects of that department's Neighborhood-Oriented Policing effort. Virginia M. Lucy has been a planner and analyst with the Boulder Police Department for the past 12 years. In addition, she is currently the department's Accreditation Manager.)

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues.

Curb guns to curb slayings

"Around the world, the sounds of gunfire and screams of anguish have become a way of life. In 1991, in war-torn Yugoslavia, as many as 10,000 died. In Northern Ireland, 36 civilians were killed. In South Africa, 2,000 died. Here at home, we are at peace. Yet, the body count surpasses that of these bloody war zones. Drug-related shootings bloody the landscape. Drive-by shootings mow down combatants and bystanders alike. Family feuds are settled with gunfire. Homicide, mostly by gun, is the major killer of black males aged 15 to 24. We can fight back. Columbus, Ohio, is pushing more values-centered programs in the schools. In Rochester, N.Y., community leaders are calling on people to stop protecting criminals, including relatives. More cops walk beats in New Haven, Conn. Such efforts are needed; but without stronger efforts to get guns off the streets, these anti-crime measures will misfire. Cities should expand use of cash-for-guns programs, massive seizures of illegal weapons, and tougher sentencing for gun-toting criminals. Citizen lobbies must take on the gun lobbies. We need laws requiring waiting periods to allow background checks on gun purchasers. We need laws banning military-style weapons. Enough is enough. Control the guns. Stop the killing."

— USA Today
Jan. 2, 1992

The new heroin bargain

"As the U.S. begins to lose its appetite for cocaine, South American drug dealers are trying to develop a new market for heroin. Disturbing as it is, the prospect of more heroin abuse has one positive implication. It adds weight to the already powerful arguments for spending more on drug treatment to rescue addicts. During the 1980's, heroin seemed to lose its appeal as the drug world discovered crack. But now there's evidence that as the American crack epidemic has peaked, some South American producers who spent the 80's growing cocaine have begun planting heroin poppies in hopes of a revived market for the drug in the U.S. The prospect disarms many law enforcement and drug policy officials. But some see a silver lining. It's by no means certain that heroin could be marketed as effectively as crack to new addicts. Furthermore, American drug treatment programs are on much firmer ground dealing with heroin than with crack. Their experience with heroin dates back to the 1960's, and they have developed a whole menu of treatment modes to meet the varying needs of individual addicts. Whatever hopes history may justify, public spending for drug treatment of all sorts remains miserably inadequate. The urban states with the biggest drug problems are so strapped that they are lucky simply to hold the line on treatment spending. The President's drug policy office has become acutely mindful of the need, but Congress in recent years has denied any real increases in treatment funding. Rising heroin use means more treatment dollars might be spent more effectively than ever, with powerful implications for crime control and attendant improvement in the quality of life for city residents in general. When legislators ignore such a bargain, voters have every reason to ask why."

— The New York Times
Feb. 10, 1992

Letters

To the editor:

The article "Community policing works in transit" (Burden's Beat, Dec. 15, 1991) is, I believe, misleading. Regarding the many facets of community policing, Mr. Burden states that the Transit Police have focused their attention on "order maintenance," which he calls "the core idea of community policing." However, he also acknowledges that maintaining order "is done by having police officers enlist citizens as allies [and], organizing them into neighborhood groups..."

Calling the Transit Police focus on order maintenance "community policing" is misleading. Presumably, the reason for calling it community (or neighborhood) policing is because it requires a partnership with the community. Millions of people traveling from one point to another during a day in the New York City subway system can hardly be considered a "community." Yes, order maintenance is a key ingredient in community policing, but so is sugar in apple pie, and without apples we usually don't call it apple pie.

Community policing may well be the wave of the future in policing; then again, it may be a multimillion-dollar bust. My fear is that we are moving too quickly to embrace community policing, so quickly that it borders on fiscal irresponsibility. At a time when the city is at the brink of financial disaster and critical services are being reduced, investing hundreds of millions of dollars into more police and community policing — when there is little empirical evidence that either can have any impact on reducing crime — may be politically expedient. It may also be a huge mistake if they don't deliver results. In Houston, Lee Brown implemented Neighborhood Oriented Policing and crime rose, response times grew longer, and Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire was eventually defeated in an election in which crime control was a major issue.

Attributing the Transit Police successes to "community policing" gives undue credit to a strategy of policing untested in a city such as New York. Mr. Burden asserts that "on a modest scale" community policing in New York City has been a

"success story." The only evidence I've seen thus far which gives credit to community policing in New York City is an article in The New York Times, "Early Returns for a Police Strategy" (April 29, 1991). It reported that the relationship between a crime decrease in seven precincts and the "new theories of policing and new deployment strategies" is "too compelling to be merely coincidental" (despite the fact that crime also fell in some precincts with no special programs). Before The New York Times or anyone else begins giving credit to community policing for reducing crime, they should ask the Commissioner if crime reduction is a goal of community policing and what next year's (quantitative) objectives will be. Then let's measure performance against the objectives and ask the Mayor to hold the Commissioner accountable. This shouldn't be too much to ask in return for the hundreds of millions of dollars community policing is costing New York taxpayers. If the reduction of crime is not the main goal, then let's find out what is. New York City simply cannot afford to make such significant investments in programs where results cannot be measured. The lack of clearly defined objectives, performance measurement and accountability are contributing to what the Mayor's Private Sector Survey (1989) called a "service crisis."

There's no doubt that the men and women of the New York City Transit Police and the New York City Police Department are doing an admirable job. We should all be thankful that there are people in our society willing to risk their lives on a daily basis for their fellow citizens. And there's little doubt that community policing represents an exciting new hope for policing in America. However, let's stay focused on what community policing is and let's be careful about declaring success. Mr. Burden is obviously a strong proponent of community policing. As a contributing writer for LEN, however, he has an obligation to engage in more objectivity and less cheerleading.

ANGELO L. PISANI Jr., Ph.D.
St. John's University
Jamaica, N.Y.

Criminal Justice Library

Rx for gang problems:

What fuels the fire of gang violence?

Delinquent Gangs: A Psychological Perspective.

By Arnold P. Goldstein.

Champaign, Ill.: Research Press, 1991.

311 pp.

By Walter M. Francis

The subject of gangs and the tremendous violence and conflict that they bring into contemporary American society is in the forefront of importance and interest to the major institutions of our society: law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, educational institutions, business organizations, social service agencies, and religious groups. The media present this subject on a regular basis and most citizens are at

least minimally aware of the issue of gangs and gang-related violence, such as drive-by shootings. Many groups and agencies are attempting to control gangs and their violence in an uncoordinated, non-structural response to this social problem. Descriptive data abound, but prescriptive findings are sorely lacking.

Dr. Goldstein has filled this need with this publication. He does present some descriptive data, but only for basic information. He provides a theoretical basis for gang behavior in an extremely comprehensive manner and gives the reader real insights into the biological and social causes for gang-related actions. The clarity of his theoretical discussion is remarkable for a work of this level of sophistication. Even though

the work is subtitled "A Psychological Perspective," it is much more than that, and must at least be considered social psychological in its scope since he provides a rich theoretical foundation for the social causation of gang behavior. Goldstein has produced an amazingly understandable theoretical framework and integrated appreciation for such a complex set of behaviors as one finds manifested in gang activities.

The true importance of this work, though, lies in its prescriptive nature. The author believes that many past treatment alternatives that have generally been condemned as failures by criminologists and psychologists are in fact methods that have successfully provided assistance to certain types of clients. He believes that the problem with labeling all of these as failures is in the quest for simplistic, one-true-light assumptions of such treatment activities, when in fact most or all of them work well but only on certain types of offenders. He calls for an approach that demands differential prescriptions of individuals caught up in gang behavior. This concept requires that specific treatment alternatives be applied to specific

offenders by different change agents. The needs and requirements of each individual must be matched with optimal interventions based on their own needs and provided by change agents with specific qualities that allow them to bring about desired responses from certain types of youths.

Goldstein has also provided the reader with a valuable look at two state programs that have been developed to control and reduce gang behavior. Both of these recognize the complexity of this issue and have provided very comprehensive structural interventions through programs relating to many major American social institutions, including criminal justice agencies, the executive and legislative branches of governments, Federal agencies, local governments, schools, the media, religious groups, and business interests. Each has specific prescriptions relating to their interests and area that affect gang control. This detailed information on the state reports from New York and California demonstrates that social and behavioral scientists can provide solutions to many of the gang- and violence-related social problems if given

the opportunity.

The major question raised by this work is why haven't the governmental entities in America that face a severe gang problem utilized these prescriptive packages provided by professional experts. It appears solutions are available or near at hand for this problem if only the necessary prescriptive packages and opportunities are acted upon by governments and other institutions responsible for public safety.

This book is extremely valuable for all those involved in the control of gang behavior. It is written as a comprehensive prescriptive model to be acted upon by our social system. Leaders in all of these various entities must utilize this multi-system, structural approach to this problem before it is too late to accomplish its goals. This work is highly recommended for both academic and professional audiences. It demonstrates that methods are available for controlling the complex social problem of gang-related behavior and violence.

(Walter M. Francis is an assistant professor of criminal justice at Central Wyoming College in Riverton, Wyo.)

A decade on the mean streets

Blue Truth:

Walking the Thin Blue Line — One Cop's Story of Life in the Streets.

By Cherokee Paul McDonald.
New York: Donald I. Fine Inc., 1991.

212 pp., \$18.95.

By John Hill

"Blue Truth" is a hard-hitting, action-packed account of Cherokee Paul McDonald's experiences as a police officer in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., from 1970-80. Few books bring you closer to the heart of a street cop than this book.

It has been said that one picture is worth a thousand. In this book, McDonald's words are worth a thousand pictures, as he displays a mastery of the art of description. The book comes alive as McDonald's story unfolds, allowing the reader to see, hear and smell the action. The reader feels as if he is in a patrol car on the street. The action never lets up.

The author gives a comprehensive look into the personality and lifestyle of a metropolitan police officer. He emerges from the police academy as an idealistic rookie. He is swept into a world of death, violence and injustice.

Every aspect of police work is covered, from chases to politics. McDonald has resuscitated children with CPR, and twice shot and killed suspects. Along the way he learns that the opportunities for actually helping people are scarce, and support for the police extremely rare.

The human cost of police work is well highlighted by the author: "I had been shot at. I had been stabbed and cut. I had been hit with a brick, a board, a bottle, and a car. I had been beaten and bitten. I had been choked and kicked, and had both thumbs dislocated on separate occasions. I had been hospitalized with a concussion [and] treated for an ulcer at the age of 26."

McDonald even describes the typical police divorce. As his story unfolds you see his marriage slowly falling apart. First conflicts, then a communication breakdown, followed by mistrust, and then "our divorce was quick,

friendly, and brutal. She was gone, I was a divorced cop, and I drove around town in my macho Firebird feeling a hard cold aloneness creep into me."

The author describes the pain inherent in the loss of brother officers. In McDonald's decade of police service, he lost a fellow officer to an execution-style shooting. "'Help me... help me, I've been shot.' Those of us who heard those words, that voice on the radio, will never forget it. Most of us didn't recognize the voice, we only felt the terror and the pain." He also recalls the death of two young officers in a car chase, and a sergeant on motorcycle patrol who was killed by a drunken driver.

The author indicts a court system that ignores victims, and continually gives offenders trivial sentences. The court system seems to be concerned with the quantity of justice, with little regard given to quality. The court system does not see victims and offenders like the police do. Typically the victim's bruises are gone in court, and the offender is sporting a nice new suit. Like most cops, the author holds a special contempt for defense attorneys.

Perhaps the most significant point that emerges from the author's decade of police service is the effect that the job has on the individual. McDonald may have been idealistic, as most new police officers are, but he was not a weak person — indeed, he was a combat veteran of the Vietnam War. Yet officers everywhere know that even the most quiet town somehow seems different when seen through the eyes of the police.

My first glimpse of "Blue Truth" came as I sat in a patrol car reading a magazine in which excerpts from the book were published. I was very impressed. McDonald covered so much, and said it so well, that I had to read the book in its entirety. After having done so, it stands as one of the best books I've read. It may not be pretty, there is no happy ending, but it's the truth.

(John Hill is a police officer in Middletown, N.J. He is currently a graduate student at Jersey City State College.)

Which major U.S. police agencies include handwriting analysis in the applicant screening process?

Which agencies give recruits training in 'humility'?

Find out in the most comprehensive, up-to-date new work on police personnel practices,

"A Networking Guide to Recruitment, Selection and Probationary Training of Police Officers in Major Police Departments of the United States of America."

By Peter and Deirdre Strawbridge

Extensive data on scores of major city and county police departments has been organized into a straightforward, easy-to-use format, focusing on current practices in recruitment, selection and initial training. The work provides agency and community profiles, and examines working conditions, race and gender of officers, the use of various testing methodologies in the selection process, the length and nature of the training process, length and conditions of probation, field training, and much, much more.

\$9.00 (prepaid orders only)

Make checks payable to John Jay College and send to: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Office of Graduate Studies, Attn: Christina Czechowicz, 899 Tenth Ave., New York, NY 10019. For more information, call (212) 237-8443.

Two promising concepts are in trouble

Continued from Page 8

that has no accepted definition.

Both concepts are in dire straits. Accreditation, although it is well defined and has extensive process supporting its development, is not accepted as being worth the effort by a vast number of police agencies. With community policing, everyone claims to be doing it, but not one can agree what it is they are doing. The danger to both concepts is that the accreditation process will be abandoned because of the weight of the process and a lack of real improvement in the quality of service provided. Community policing runs the risk of being abandoned as having been no more than another professional fad that contained no real substance and made no real impact.

Both possibilities would be tragic losses of potential to a profession that has struggled for decades to be recognized as such. Without boring the reader with a personal definition of community, let it be said simply that it can be adequately defined. Not only can it be defined, but parameters can easily be established that describe what it is to be a community-based organization. There is also the capability to describe many avenues to achieve full implementation of community policing, a goal many agencies are striving for but no one has fully achieved, no matter what they say.

Accreditation is a process that spans three decades. However, it is not in tune with this one, or with the turn of the century we are rapidly approaching. It is time to let go of the ideas that drove the development of this difficult exercise. It needs to be rethought with an eye to building police organizations capable of achieving better results and delivering service of the highest quality with customer satisfaction as its primary goal. Making politicians happy or lessening our exposure to lawsuits is desirable, but should not be the focus. If we approach the design and management of our organizations from the perspective of citizen satisfaction, the rest will take care of itself.

There exists the possibility of a marriage between the accreditation

process and community-oriented policing. Accreditation needs the vision of the future that is community-oriented policing, just as community-oriented policing needs the structure and process of accreditation. Imagine an accreditation process that does not waste its time reviewing words on paper that may or may not have relevance to the job being done. Instead, the process is utilized to send consulting teams of law enforcement practitioners to agencies to review "management systems" (performance evaluation, training, promotion, behavior, etc.) of an organization, providing advice and counsel to chiefs on ways to strengthen and integrate these systems to support the bottom line of quality service delivery within the concept of community policing.

Assessment of the success of this

process could be modeled after the private sector's Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. This process lets businesses figure out how to get there but assesses what an organization delivers. Things such as:

¶ A plan to keep improving all operations simultaneously;

¶ A system for measuring these improvements;

¶ A strategic plan based on benchmarks that compare the company's performance with the world's best;

¶ A close partnership with customers that feeds improvement back into operations;

¶ A deep understanding of customers so that their wants can be translated into products;

¶ A long-lasting relationship with customers going beyond the delivery of

the product;

¶ A focus on preventing mistakes;

¶ A commitment to improving quality that runs from the top of the organization to the bottom.

The profession is struggling to come to terms with these issues. For example, it has been recommended that there be a community policing component developed within IACP. Michigan State University claims to be a center for community policing. PERF is still on the fence with problem-oriented policing. The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives has made efforts to incorporate their expertise into this area.

The Commission on Accreditation has shown a willingness to talk about changes in the process. In the meantime, cities like Portland, Ore., St.

Petersburg, Fla., Madison, Wisc., Houston, Baltimore County, Md., New York City, Edmonton, Alberta, and Sydney, Australia, among others, are all moving ahead, working to adjust the directions of these organizations along the lines of community-oriented policing.

It is time for an international symposium on accreditation and community-oriented policing to bring together the brilliant conceptual thinkers in the field who have also demonstrated an ability to put ideas into practice on the street. Ideally, this group would be able to give direction to these issues and to bring some changes to both processes.

If we do not soon make significant changes in both areas, in the year 2000 accreditation will be defunct and community-oriented policing will be but a chapter in the history books.

Minnesota high court upholds view that crack law discriminates against blacks

Continued from Page 6

ties for crack possession. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1990.]

The Minnesota Supreme Court agreed with Alexander, saying it found insufficient hard evidence to support a distinction between the two forms of the drug.

Hennepin County Attorney Michael Freeman said the court's decision would make it more difficult to put "street-level dealers of crack into jail or prison." Other lawyers involved in the case said the ruling could affect up to 100 pending cases. But Richard Trachy, an assistant public defender who represented one of the defendants on trial, told The Associated Press it was an "open question" whether those convicted under the law could obtain reversals of their convictions.

State prosecutors could lobby the Legislature to increase penalties for powdered cocaine, rather than lower the crack penalties, according to Eric Johnson, executive assistant to Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey 3d.

Experts on drug use say that few scientific studies have borne out con-

tentions that crack is more addictive and destructive than powdered cocaine. Drug researchers say that because crack is smoked, it is absorbed more quickly by the body and reaches the brain faster than when it is snorted. This has led many researchers to believe that crack leads to addiction more quickly than powdered cocaine, according to Dr. Roy Pickens, who is acting director of the Addiction Research Center of the National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Since the crack high does not last as long as the high induced from sniffing powdered cocaine, Pickens added, researchers believe that crack users are likely to use more of the drug.

But Pickens told The AP that clinical trials had yielded no evidence that crack's chemical or pharmacological properties make the drug more addictive than powdered cocaine. Nor is there any evidence that an addiction to crack is harder to break than an addiction to

powdered cocaine, he added.

At least of half of the 50 states have enacted or considered adopting crack possession laws similar to Minnesota's.

The Federal law that mandates tougher sentences for crack than for powdered cocaine was declared unconstitutional last year, but for a different reason. Judge Morris Lasker of the U.S. District Court in New York ruled that Federal sentencing guidelines failed to provide an adequate definition of crack.

Judge orders Broward sheriff to shut down crack-making operation; appeal expected

Continued from Page 6

showed that in one reverse sting operation, only 271 rocks of 576 signed out were accounted for. But Sheriff's Department spokesman Maj. Ralph Page said that the substance was strictly monitored. "In 99.9 percent of the cases, it does come back in," he said. "Sometimes it's discarded and not found. A suspect might throw a rock into a canal. We're not going to dive into a canal for one cocaine rock."

Joan Fowler, a senior assistant attorney general, told LEN she expected to finish filing the necessary motions and briefs to the Florida Supreme Court at the end of January. If the court decides to hear the case, she said she would challenge the ruling on the basis that the Fourth District Court of Appeals opinion "construes the state and Federal constitution... [and] the validity of a statute" and because the opinion "conflicts" with its previous ruling on the matter.

The technique was introduced in 1989 by the Polk County Sheriff's Department, which has since abandoned

the technique. [See LEN, June 15, 1989.] Polen's ruling "doesn't have any effect on us," said Lynne Breidenbach, a spokeswoman for the central Florida agency. "We have stopped doing reverse stings. . . . That's just a technique that's not being used very often. We don't even do that anymore, and that's why we were making 'rocks' in the first place. We have other methods," she added.

Breidenbach added that the technique was "very effective and [we] made quite a few arrests with it" but it was abandoned after narcotics dealers "caught on" to the ruse.

NYPD's top watchdog urges greater vigilance

Continued from Page 7

how the organized crime bureau could be integrated into Brown's community policing program. Police statistics show that 1,396 of the bureau's 1,935 investigators are involved in narcotics work, most in investigations of mid- and high-level drug traffickers. Bureau officers, who normally make about 50 percent of New York City's narcotics arrests, collared 43,469 suspects in 1990, and had apprehended 29,553 through last November.

Since last August, the bureau has been headed by Chief John J. Holmes, who declined to comment on Sullivan's findings and recommendations.

At a news conference, Brown appeared to downplay Sullivan's criticisms, saying he didn't want the public to get "the incorrect impression that there's a systemic corruption problem

in the department." Chief of Department David Scott added that supervisors in the narcotics unit had received additional training on how to deter misconduct and corruption by narcotics officers.

Brown said he had ordered Sullivan to evaluate the performance of the department's narcotics units last May. The Commissioner said that many of Sullivan's criticisms were refuted by top police officials in a meeting called in December to discuss the findings.

Robert Silberman, the city's acting Special Narcotics Prosecutor, said that he was relatively certain that most narcotics investigators do their work in accordance with professional guidelines. Silberman said he believed the allegations of misconduct against some bureau members were "isolated and not rampant."

Be the best that you can be: read the best in police journalism

Law Enforcement News brings you the broad, complex universe of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news in a way no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your regular diet of essential reading. (And, if you pre-pay for your subscription, you can knock \$2 off the regular one-year price of \$18 — you pay just \$16.) Just fill out the coupon below and return it to: LEN, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

Name/Title _____

Agency _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/ZIP _____

LEN-21492

Upcoming Events

MARCH

9-13. Developing & Maintaining a DWI Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

9-13. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$425.

9-13. Police Motorcycle Rider Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$650.

9-13. Field Training Officers' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

9-13. Skills Development: Advanced Composite Art. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.

9-20. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.

9-20. Police Motorcycle Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$1,100.

11-13. Street Survival '92. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

14. Death Investigation as it Relates to EMT's & Other First Responders. Presented by NIS Inc. To be held in Little Rock, Ark. Fee: \$45.

15-18. 19th National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Co-sponsored by the National District Attorneys Association and the National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$290 (member); \$320 (non-member). Discounts for registration before Feb. 14.

16-18. Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police

Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

16-18. Convenience Store Security Training. Presented by the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. To be held in West Palm Beach, Fla. Fee: \$175.

16-18. Performance Appraisals: Career Development & Promotion. Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$175.

16-20. Comprehensive Police Fleet Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

16-20. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$595.

16-20. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

16-27. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Eustis, Fla. Fee: \$575.

17-19. Street Survival '92. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

18-19. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

18-20. Contemporary Issues in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$295.

23-25. Special Problems in Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

23-25. Investigating Unusual Deaths. Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$225.

23-27. Contemporary Crime Prevention

Strategies. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

23-27. Commercial Security. Presented by the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$215.

23-27. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

23-27. Investigation & Inspection of Commercial Vehicle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.

23-27. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

23-April 10. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

26-28. Dive Rescue I. Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$215.

30-April 2. Psychological Profiling of Criminal Suspects. Presented by NIS Inc. To be held in Little Rock, Ark. Fee: \$175 (\$160 before March 1)

30-April 3. SWAT Team Operations. Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$315.

30-April 3. Practical Crime Scene Technicians Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

30-April 3. Practical Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

31-April 2. Advanced Interrogation Techniques. Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$195.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners (IALEP)

At the joint international conference in Oklahoma City in September 1991, NAPP merged with the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, International (APPRO). The new organization is called the **International Association of Law Enforcement Planners (IALEP)** and has a combined membership of about 1,000.

The organization publishes periodic newsletters and maintains a national membership directory. Members receive the **Planning Abstract Listing Service**, which is an extensive compilation of project summaries from member agencies all over the U.S. and Canada. The association also makes awards for Law Enforcement Planner of the Year, Project of the Year, and administers the certification process for Professional Law Enforcement Planners.

IALEP sponsors a week-long annual conference which includes training sessions by recognized leaders in the criminal justice profession. Perhaps more important than the formal training is the opportunity for networking with other police planners from around the country. The 1992 International Conference will be held in Asheville, North Carolina, from **September 20-25, 1992**, at the Great Smokies Hilton Resort and Conference Center, with the theme "Research in Action." For further information, contact Alan Hyder at (704) 259-5899.

The dues are modest and the benefits are numerous. IALEP is a nonprofit association organized by police planners to provide a forum for training and sharing ideas.

You may join IALEP by sending for a membership application to:

Bill Ford
Membership Application
International Association of Law Enforcement Planners
1000 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 9
Washington, DC 20036

For further information:

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669/70.

Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute, Attn: Jerry Bahr, Research & Training Specialist, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32303. (904) 488-1340.

Georgia Police Academy, 1000 Indian Springs Dr., Forsyth, GA 31029-9599. (912) 993-4528.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030, Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Metro-Dade County Medical Examiner Department, Number One on Bob Hope Rd., Miami, FL 33136-1133. (305) 545-

2486. Fax: (305) 545-2418.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Training Bureau, Attn: Sgt. Liz Brown, 9601 NW 58th St., Miami, FL 33178. (305) 594-1001.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National District Attorneys Association, Attn: Juvenile Justice Conference, 1033 N Fairfax St., Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 549-9222. Fax: (703) 836-3195.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033.

NIS Inc., P.O. Box 1932, North Little Rock, AR 72115. (501) 374-8565. Fax: (501) 374-0843.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Valencia Community College, Governmental Services Program, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802-3028. (407) 299-5000, ext. 3265.

Van Meter & Associates, P.O. Box 21313, Columbus, OH 43221. (800) 331-8025.

Who's smiling now?

Boston Police Commissioner Francis M. Roache (l.) and



Mayor Raymond Flynn may be lifelong friends, but a blue-ribbon commission thinks that friendship should not stand in the way of ousting Roache as part of a sweeping overhaul of the troubled Boston Police Department. Now it's an East Coast department's turn to be held up to exhaustive scrutiny.

Page 1.

Is a promising concept worth saving?

How about two promising concepts? What if the concepts in question happen to be accreditation and community-oriented policing? It may be time for a thorough rethinking of these ideas before they end up on the conceptual scrap heap.

See "Forum," Page 8.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 1302